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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. NORMAN McLARTY
MINISTER

W. M. DICKSON
DEPUTY MINISTER



REVIEW OF THE

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH
TRAINING PROGRAMME

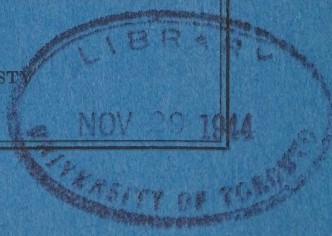
and the

NATIONAL FORESTRY PROGRAMME

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1940

1939/40

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUME, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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REVIEW OF YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMME

On March 31, 1940, the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme completed its third year of operation. During this year it was carried on under the authority of The Youth Training Act which was passed by Parliament in the early summer of 1939. Under the terms of this Act a Dominion contribution for training unemployed young people of \$1,500,000 a year for a period of three years was made available. Those eligible to participate in training projects were young men and young women between the ages of 16 and 30, who were not gainfully employed and whose families were not in a position to pay the full cost of their training.

Under authority of this Act, allotments were made to all Provincial Governments and agreements were signed as shown in Table I.

TABLE I.

	Date of Agreement	Dominion Allotment	Dominion commitments to schedules	Claims paid by Dominion to Mar. 31/40
Prince Edward Island.....	Aug. 3/39	20,000	19,300	4,986 82
Nova Scotia.....	July 7/39	100,000	80,000	38,255 36
New Brunswick.....	July 7/39	85,000	85,000	51,321 18
Quebec.....	Feb. 27/40	150,000	78,500	
Ontario.....	July 26/39	350,000	189,000	121,743 45
Manitoba.....	July 17/39	165,000	165,000	76,695 54
Saskatchewan.....	June 29/39	135,000	135,000	17,214 61
Alberta.....	July 10/39	142,000	142,000	61,345 20
British Columbia.....	July 8/39	170,000	152,550	104,259 29
		1,317,000	1,046,350	475,821 45

These agreements which were identical in all provinces were similar in their terms to the Youth Training agreements of the previous year, with only such slight alterations as experience had shown would be advisable. Schedules covering training projects were submitted by the various Provinces and after approval by the Dominion, became integral parts of the agreement. The initiative in submitting projects rested with each Provincial Government and although all projects had to be approved by the Dominion, the latter could not insist on the adoption of any specific project in a province. It was not found possible, in some cases, to have the provinces undertake certain projects which appeared to be advisable to the Dominion administration and were suggested by it. Among these projects declined in certain provinces were the following: Aircraft Mechanics Classes; Home Service Training Schools; Physical Recreation Centres; Classes for rural young people; Student Aid.

All costs incurred for the Programme were paid by the province, who submitted to the Dominion Department of Labour claims for those expenditures which were shareable under the terms of the Agreement. Repayment was then made by the Dominion to the province for fifty per cent of such shareable costs. Consequently, the amount of claims paid by the Dominion, as shown in Table I, does not represent the full amount of the Dominion contribution to be expended during the fiscal year. However, as in the two previous years, only about two-thirds of the Dominion grant has been used by the Provincial Governments. Each government bore its own administrative costs.

DOMINION ADMINISTRATION

This was carried on under the direction of the Dominion Supervisor and an Assistant Supervisor for Women's Projects, Miss Isabelle Alexander, who was appointed in June, 1939. Use was made of the staff of the Dominion Unemployment Relief Branch for other administrative purposes, including its representatives in the different provinces. In July of 1939 the following individuals, having special knowledge of, or interest in different branches of Youth Training, were appointed by Order in Council as unpaid Advisers to the Dominion Supervisor: Mrs. L. G. Ferguson, Westville, N.S., Mme. M. Cormier, Montreal, P.Q., Miss Ruth Low, Y.W.C.A., Kitchener, Ont., Mrs. W. J. Lindal, Winnipeg, Mrs. A. J. Currie, Govan, Sask., Dr. J. A. Murphy, Principal St. Dustan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Dr. F. H. Sexton, Principal Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S., Andre Montpetit, Esq., Montreal, P.Q., H. C. Cross, Y.M.C.A., Montreal, P.Q., Georges Bouchard, Esq., Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q., R. J. Tallon, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress, Ottawa, J. M. Pigott, Esq., President, Pigott Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Jos. McCulley, Headmaster, Pickering College, Newmarket, Ont., A. Stewart, Winnipeg, Dr. W. G. Carpenter, Principal, Institute of Technology, Calgary, Alta., Percy R. Bengough, Esq., Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress, Vancouver, B.C.

The various classes and projects throughout the country were inspected periodically by the Dominion Advisers and Dominion administrative representatives.

GENERAL NATURE OF THE PROGRAMME

The purpose of the programme was to fit unemployed young people for employment by the following means:—

- (1) By providing theoretical and technical instruction, as well as practical work experience.
- (2) By improving their physical fitness.
- (3) By maintaining morale and instilling work habits and a sense of discipline.

Not all projects were designed to train young people for wage-earning employment. The rural classes sought to give young people from the farms the necessary training and knowledge which would not only increase their efficiency as farm operators, but would also improve the standards of rural home life and develop rural leadership. The physical recreation centres were designed to build up physical fitness.

An effort was made to increase the degree of continuity in the programme by having certain projects, such as Home Service Training Schools and Industrial Trade Classes remain open throughout the year and to provide longer courses of instruction for rural young people. Since the inception of the Programme there has been a marked increase in the average number of days' training afforded. Excluding the Physical Recreation Centres which only operated for a few hours per week, the average length of training for each trainee was as follows: 1937-38, 21 days; 1938-39, 25 days; 1939-40, 40 days.

PLACEMENT

Special emphasis was again given to finding employment for those who completed a course of training designed to fit them for wage-earning work. The facilities of the Employment Service of Canada were utilized for this purpose and were supplemented by the appointment of eight full-time project supervisors, thirty-four full-time placement officers and nine part-time placement officers. In addition to this, assistance in finding employment was given by

many of the class instructors and, by local committees, in many places. It was found much easier to locate employment for trainees than in previous years, and the number so placed, as indicated in the statistical table of this report, shows an increase of approximately 50 per cent over the previous year.

The percentage of those trained who were placed in employment varies considerably from one province to another, owing to differences in the policies adopted provincially in selecting trainees. In some provinces the number enrolled in the classes was restricted to those for whom immediate employment was available. In other provinces the number enrolled for training was not confined to those to whom employment had been definitely promised on the completion of their course, but was based on the assumption that if, and when, vacancies of a skilled or semi-skilled nature occurred, young people would be able to fill them if they had previously obtained the requisite degree of training.

In addition to those placed through the Programme on the completion of their course, many found employment through their own efforts and it was one of the objects of the Programme to encourage the development of personal initiative on the part of the trainee.

That the training given has been financially beneficial is indicated by statements from graduates from the Mine Apprentice Project in Nova Scotia. Records from 237 who had obtained employment showed that up to December 1, 1939, these apprentices had earned \$289,375.00 in wages and had been at work at that time for a period of over one year on the average.

Where trainees were placed as learners or apprentices in industry, safeguards were established to make sure that no other worker was displaced by the arrangement, and also that the services of the trainees were being used along the line of the trade for which they were engaged. Placement officers carried on a follow-up service of trainees who had been so placed.

In addition to those who found wage-earning employment, a large number of others were enabled to become gainfully employed on their own behalf in such occupations as cultivation of wood lots, egg and poultry grading, catering for tourists, sale of home-baked products, sale of handcraft work, sewing and dressmaking. There are no records available as to the number in this category and they are not included in the statistical table of placements on this report.

NEW PROJECTS

During the year, the following new projects suggested by the Dominion Government were put into operation:

(1) *Air Mechanics*.—The co-operation of the Provinces in starting classes to train young men in the ground trades for aircraft work was sought in April, 1939. Classes were established in all four western provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick, with training given for wireless operators, aero engine fitters, mechanical transport workers, air frame mechanics (wood and metal) electricians. All trainees for these classes were selected from young men with Grade 11 or 12 education, after medical examination and the instruction given followed the syllabi drawn up by the R.C.A.F. who loaned necessary equipment. Close co-operation was maintained with the R.C.A.F. in the conduct of these classes and following the outbreak of war the number of trainees was materially increased. All the trainees who have completed this course have enlisted as mechanics in the R.C.A.F.

(2) *Student Aid*.—A project of this kind was put forward by the Dominion in the spring of 1939 and adopted by the four western provinces and P.E.I. 1½ per cent of the Dominion contribution to the Province was set aside for the purpose of assisting students of proven academic merit who were in financial need,

of entering upon or continuing a course in a recognized university, leading to a degree. The maximum amount of such assistance was \$200.00 per trainee for the academic year, and the average amount in any one province could not exceed \$150. The selection of trainees was made by a committee of each participating university. The result shows that a very fine type of student was selected. Unlike the Student Aid carried on under the National Youth Administration in the U.S.A., no work was required by the students in return for the assistance given other than application to their academic studies.

(3) *Physical Recreation.*—This was not a new project under the Youth Training Programme, as in the previous year it had been carried on in both British Columbia and Alberta. During the present year, however, it was extended to Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick and the number of centres in operation was very greatly increased.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMME

Following the outbreak of war, careful consideration was given to the projects which should be carried on, so that the Programme might best assist Canada's war effort. Certain adaptations of projects were made to meet the greater demand for technicians, not only in industry, but in the armed forces and to make sure that industrial production would not be held up by a lack of skilled workers. As indicated in a previous section of this report, greater stress was laid on the physical recreation centres and the aircraft mechanic classes. In addition to this, the programme recognized its responsibility for showing to the young people what was at stake in the present conflict and what were the responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship in the Canadian democracy.

YOUTH TRAINING CONFERENCE

A conference was called by the Minister of Labour, to meet at Ottawa from January 22nd to 24th. This was attended by about 70 representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, as well as the Dominion Advisers. This conference has been an annual feature of the Programme and has proven most helpful in exchanging ideas and suggestions between different parts of the country and in working out together more adequate projects.

LOCAL CO-OPERATION

This opportunity is taken of expressing the thanks of the Dominion administration to municipalities and local groups and interested individuals throughout the country who have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the programme in their own areas. They have assisted in selecting trainees, making preliminary arrangements for classes and have placed facilities for training in the homes, class rooms, etc., at the disposal of the programme, free of rent. This has enabled Dominion and Provincial Governments to spend a larger proportion of their money for the direct benefit of the trainees themselves. Particular mention must be made of the invaluable assistance given by the Advisory Committee of ladies co-operating with each of the Home Service Training Schools for girls. To a very large extent, the success of the Programme has been dependent on such local assistance and co-operation.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER PROJECTS

FORESTRY.—To supplement the work done under the National Forestry Programme, forestry training projects were carried on in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick. The work done was largely similar to that carried on under the National Forestry Programme.

MINING AND PROSPECTING.—Two gold mines, in Quebec and Nova Scotia, were operated throughout the year, to train young men in hard-rock mining. All trainees were given a thorough medical examination, including X-ray, to make sure they were physically fit for employment in privately owned mines. The course of training lasted about six months and practically all trainees who finished were placed in employment.

In Manitoba and New Brunswick training was given in prospecting with theoretical instruction and practical work. Small parties were sent out under supervision of geologists and trained prospectors. In British Columbia this training included instruction in placer mining and lode mining at a base camp, after which the trainees prospected certain areas in groups under competent supervision, while some of the trainees were supplied grub stakes and equipment to carry on prospecting on their own. Instruction included such things as camp cookery, woodcraft and the erection of log buildings.

APPRENTICESHIP AND LEARNERSHIP.—This was carried on in the four provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia along the same basis as in the previous year. In some cases part time instruction in related technical subjects was provided in special classes, given either during the day or in the evening, while the balance of the time was spent working in the employers' establishments. In other locations, notably in Ontario, the learners, either men or women, were placed direct with an employer for work in semi-skilled or specialized occupations. Agreements were signed with each employer, providing for the payment of a certain wage and establishing safeguards against displacement of other workers and for the provision of proper instruction. To reimburse the employer for part of the costs of such instruction, the project refunded a percentage of the wage paid by the employer to the learner for a period not in excess of three months. Special class instruction was also provided in Ontario, for apprentices in some of the designated trades carried on under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

URBAN OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING.—Occupational trade classes for men were established in all provinces except Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Instruction was given in the following occupations: machine shop, aircraft manufacturing, welding, sheet metal work, wireless operators, radio servicing, carpentry and wood working, motor mechanics, Diesel Engine. Part of the time was spent in instruction in related technical subjects, such as shop arithmetic, blue print reading, mechanical drawings and drafting, theory of gas engines, etc. In British Columbia classes of this nature operated throughout the year. Trainees were placed in employment as they became proficient and as opportunities occurred and other trainees were taken in to fill up the classes. In Ontario, the number of trainees was restricted to those for whom employment had been promised on completion of their training. There was a definite length of time set for each type of class and when one group had finished training, another group was enrolled. The classes were carried on throughout the entire year. In the other provinces the classes were not opened until the fall and operated for five to seven months.

PHYSICAL RECREATION, HEALTH AND CITIZENSHIP.—Projects of this kind were carried on in the four western provinces and in New Brunswick. The classes were open to anyone, employed or unemployed, but the Dominion Government only contributed to the expenses incurred on behalf of unemployed members, between the ages of 16 and 30 years.

In each province a class for leaders was held in the summer and six weeks intensive training was given. Leaders were usually selected from people with some previous qualifications or experience, by local communities wishing to carry on this type of training. In British Columbia the project was carried on throughout the year, but in other provinces it operated for about 6 to 7 months during the fall and winter. Classes were held in the evening, usually twice a

week. The local communities were expected to provide a suitable hall or gymnasium, free of cost. The programme included fundamental gymnastics, rhythmical exercises, boxing, wrestling, First Aid, health, hygiene and citizenship. The last features of the programme were particularly stressed in Manitoba where talks were given, either by qualified people in the local communities, or by special instructors. The services of public health doctors were retained and a health survey and medical examination, together with personal advice, was given to all young people in these centres and also to those enrolled in the rural and urban courses.

FARM APPRENTICESHIP.—This was carried on in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Specially qualified placement officers selected the trainees from urban young men who wished to take up farming. These officers, assisted by district agricultural representatives, selected farmers who agreed to give the trainees the necessary instruction. Agreements or indentures were signed by the farmer, trainee and provincial representative. In Ontario no payment was made by the project, either to the employer or to the apprentice, but a course of two or three weeks in practical agriculture was provided the apprentices. In the other provinces, a small monthly payment was made by the project to the farmer and to the apprentice, the former payment decreasing month by month and ceasing entirely at the end of six months, while the latter payment increased for the first few months and ceased entirely after twelve months. In Alberta many of the boys who were placed on fur farms as apprentices have since become self-employed. In Saskatchewan, training was limited to fur farms.

WOMEN'S URBAN COURSES

HOME SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOLS.—Eighteen schools, operated in six provinces, prepared young women for housework. These were directed by the provincial Departments of Education or Labour and in every case have the co-operation of local advisory committees made up of public spirited women.

Trainees agree to accept employment in household work on completion of the training, provided of course, reasonable wages can be secured. All trainees are given a medical examination before being admitted to the schools.

Between thirty and forty per cent of trainees have been from homes on public relief. More than fifty per cent are under 18 years of age.

Seven of the schools are fully residential. Three are partially residential and seven use a home economics laboratory supplemented by training in a practise house. In New Westminster, the laboratory work is supplemented by experience in the homes of voluntary hostesses. The minimum length of training is three months. In British Columbia six months training is given.

Final certificates of graduation are awarded to trainees after they have satisfactorily completed three months of regular employment. No minimum wage has been established for Home Service graduates, but an effort is made to secure for the trainees a wage which is reasonable in comparison with wage rates in the city and which will provide a respectable standard of living. Trainees may select their own jobs but are usually placed by the school director or placement officer. Some time during the first period of employment, the employer and employee are contacted by telephone, mail or a visit, to check on the trainee's progress. In Ontario, trainees return to the schools twice a month for refresher classes during the first three months of employment.

Schools were located as follows: Moncton, Saint John, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Preston, Windsor, Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria.

Home and Convalescent Aid

A new course in Saskatchewan designed to meet the need for practical housekeepers with some knowledge and ability in caring for chronic invalids, convalescents and old people. Girls selected for the training must be mature, at least 18 years of age and have had practical experience in housekeeping. The course was planned in consultation with members of the Nurses Association. Trainees are instructed in the routine care of bed patients, special diets, preparation of food and other phases of housekeeping. Classes were held in Regina and Saskatoon though most of the trainees were brought in from smaller centres where they were assured of a field of work on their return after completion of the training.

Pre-Vocational Class

Trainees in this general interest class, in Vancouver, come from relief homes, the objective being to develop in the girls a desire to undertake vocational training or to take jobs if suitable ones are available. A capable instructress supervises various types of handwork by the girls in the afternoons and does special work relative to seeking employment and allied topics. She gives special attention to an individual study of each girl and direction toward the type of work or further training for which she is most suited. Good personal appearance and a better attitude toward employment are developed.

Waitress Training

With the help of an advisory committee of restaurant owners, a waitress class was initiated in Vancouver. Trainees receive instruction from a restaurateur in the mornings and spend the afternoons observing the twelve different restaurants which co-operate in the plan. The class is limited to twelve girls and lasts twelve weeks. Four classes per year are planned.

Ontario trained a group of waitresses in Niagara Falls in co-operation with the local hotels. Classes were held twice a week for ten weeks under the supervision of an experienced steward.

Power Machine Operators

In British Columbia operators have been trained in a class-room equipped with power machines. An advisory committee representative of industry, has been established to advise on equipment, training and placements.

Arrangements were made for operators to be trained in factories in Manitoba and Ontario, under the learnership plan.

Dressmaking

Twelve classes were operated in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia. In Saskatchewan a definite effort was made to select trainees from centres where employment opportunities were apparent. The trainees returned to these centres after completing courses in Saskatoon and Regina. In Manitoba, while few became custom dressmakers, the class provided an opportunity to select capable girls for the learnership projects and enabled the girls to learn how to make their own clothing. Trainees in British Columbia receive a year's training in classes under the supervision of experienced dressmakers.

Specialized Services

To make full-time jobs out of part-time employment has been the objective of the Specialized Service classes in Winnipeg. Girls are trained chiefly for part-time work in homes, for example, to assist at dinners, parties, teas, and in daily or weekly services in small homes and apartments. Placements are made through a specialized bureau at the Employment Service of Canada. As the service has become better known, the number of calls per month has increased steadily.

In Saskatoon a specialized class in food preparation has been most helpful in increasing the earning power of very low paid household workers. Following completion of the course (two evening classes per week) the trainees are placed in more responsible positions at better wages.

Occupational Classes

Before placement in Alberta, each trainee spends six to ten weeks at the occupational class in Edmonton or Calgary. During that time she does various types of handwork, receives instruction in home nursing, physical training and personal deportment and is carefully observed by the trained instructors in charge to discover her special aptitudes and faults. Following this period she is placed with an employer to learn the trade or service for which she seems to be best fitted. The project provides for maintenance during the training when necessary and a small remuneration to the employer. The latter agrees that the learner will not displace any regular employees. The number of placements under this plan is most satisfactory.

Other Courses

Commercial classes which enable inexperienced graduates of business schools to maintain their speed and efficiency were given in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Training in retail selling has been most successful when closely related to employers of salespeople.

General classes in sewing and cooking were given at five urban centres in Saskatchewan.

RURAL COURSES

Approximately twenty-two per cent of the Dominion contribution to Youth Training was allocated to rural projects, the objectives of which are to make rural young men and women more efficient, to increase their earning capacity when possible, to improve the standards of rural home life and to develop rural leadership.

This does not represent the total contribution to rural youth since they shared in the physical recreation programme, the forestry programme and were eligible for a number of the occupational classes.

Following the outbreak of war, curricula for rural courses were planned after consultation with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture to make the training as helpful as possible to the war effort.

Where necessary, trainees are provided with transportation to the training centres and assisted with maintenance when they must live away from home. This assistance may be given through the operation of a dormitory and community dining hall to which trainees contribute food supplies or cash, through payment of a portion of the cost of board and room and in some cases the payment of full maintenance in boarding homes.

Each province engaged competent instructors under the terms of the agreements. In addition, regular members of the staffs of the Departments of Agriculture and Education assisted whenever possible.

The instructors normally reside in the community for the duration of the course. In certain specialized subjects it has been found better to have itinerant instructors. For example, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan an itinerant agriculturalist gives courses in poultry, beekeeping, dairying and horticulture to the homemaking classes.

CO-EDUCATIONAL COURSES

Through the Extension Department of the University of Alberta, a new type of training for rural youth was developed under the Youth Training Programme in 1937. Essentially the plan involved joint instruction for rural men and women in the philosophy of rural life, problems of agricultural marketing, health, citizenship, community leadership, etc., with separate courses in sewing, handicrafts, nutrition, food preparation and home management for the girls, and special classes in farm production problems and shop practises for the boys. The inclusion of more practical work in the courses this year added to their popularity.

The courses are from two to four weeks in length with an average of about seventy students. A team of five instructors, three men and two women, carry on the work at each centre with the assistance of a cook.

British Columbia has adapted the Alberta plan to the particular needs of her province. As in Alberta, students live in improvised dormitories; the day begins with breakfast in the community dining hall, followed by mixed lectures and practical work throughout the day and concludes with recreational activities.

HOMEMAKING CLASSES

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, courses in homemaking are organized in improvised class-rooms and have provided a practical demonstration of the limited equipment necessary for home economics instruction. Courses have varied from day classes of one to three weeks to residential courses of six to ten weeks.

In the main, subjects taught were foods and nutrition, clothing, crafts, health, citizenship, home management, child care and development. Following the declaration of war, supervisors of these projects made every effort to adjust subject matter of the courses accordingly. Special emphasis was placed on foods and on the types of crafts and sewing most likely to be helpful under the circumstances.

RURAL OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING FOR YOUNG WOMEN

New Brunswick.—Steady progress is reported in the development of weaving. Young women have been taught to weave products which can be used in their own homes. Tweeds for suits and overcoats, toweling, scarves, curtains and blankets, are most commonly woven. Some trainees have done custom weaving for their friends and neighbours.

To ensure the development of a good standard of craft work, all trainees enrolled in the New Brunswick rural centres are given elementary training in the principles of design and colour. All work done in these classes must be original. The use of provincial motifs is encouraged.

A three-months course in tourist catering was given to twenty-four trainees at Milltown. The course was located in a large residence and afforded an opportunity for instruction in food preparation, home management and crafts.

Saskatchewan.—To train girls for jobs which are available in rural areas and small towns, three courses of five months training were established at Cadillac, Humboldt and Kamsack.

Approximately forty trainees were selected for each centre and three types of instruction given—dressmaking, housekeeping and home and convalescent aid. The plan involved much practical co-operation—the dressmakers made uniforms for the other two groups, the housekeepers were responsible for the housekeeping and the third group cared for any of the sick and injured. Suitable lectures,

recreation and citizenship activities were arranged. Many of these girls were placed in small hotels and in homes on completion of the course. Most of the dressmakers undertook custom dressmaking in their own communities.

LEADER TRAINING AND ADVANCED COURSES

British Columbia.—A selected group of ninety-one young men and women from rural areas were taken to Point Grey for an eight weeks course in leadership. Accommodation was secured in a former forestry camp—the students themselves assisted in making some of the necessary improvements for comfortable habitation. Dormitories for girls and for the boys, a community dining hall, recreation hall, class rooms and work shops made a complete community unit. Practical experience in citizenship was obtained through student body government with the election of a mayor and councillors.

These young people returned to their homes with a definite feeling of responsibility to make themselves as useful as possible to the communities in which they live.

Manitoba.—Twenty-five men and twenty-five women who had done outstanding work at the rural agricultural and homemaking courses were selected for a five months intensive course at the University of Manitoba.

Saskatchewan.—A group of eighty young men were assisted to attend a course in agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. Assistance to the students averaged \$78.00 for the five month training period.

Alberta.—Twenty-five men and twenty-two women received six months instruction at the Agricultural Schools in Olds and Vermillion. These young people were selected from families residing in the official drought area.

Prince Edward Island.—Young people possessing leadership qualities were selected for the rural leadership course. Twenty-seven students received four weeks instruction on co-operatives, credit unions, citizenship, public speaking, study groups, farm problems and recreation.

Nova Scotia.—Four weeks of advanced training was given at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College to a group of twenty-one young women who had attended short courses held throughout the province. Selection was made on the basis of interest and progress shown at the rural centres.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES

General agricultural instruction for young farmers was given in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Subject matter of these courses included animal husbandry, field husbandry, poultry, soils, farm management, horticulture, farm and home mechanics, business practises, citizenship and physical education—the intensiveness of the courses depending upon the time allowed. Length of training varied from one week to ten weeks. Local farms, machine shops and blacksmith shops provided the facilities for practical work.

Greater emphasis was placed this year on farm mechanics and a number of specialized courses on this subject were arranged.

Specialized farming courses have been given to selected groups of trainees, e.g., dairying, beekeeping and poultry.

WOODLOT CULTIVATION

Courses in woodlot cultivation were given to trainees from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the Acadia Forest Experiment Station. Through class-room instruction and field work the following subjects were covered: silviculture, utilization and marketing, conservation of woodlots, scaling, surveying, entomology, fire protection and pitprop manufacture.

FISHERIES COURSE

Two classes in fishery subjects were given at St. Dunstan's University, Prince Edward Island, for the sons of necessitous fishermen. During the four weeks instruction period, trainees studied the curing, packing and marketing of fish, marine engines, navigation, co-operatives and other supplementary subjects such as gardening and bookkeeping.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

As projects under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme are administered by the provinces, requests for information, as well as applications for training, should be sent to the provincial officials in charge. They are:—

Prince Edward Island	W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown.
Nova Scotia	R. H. Mackay, Deputy Minister of Labour, Halifax.
New Brunswick	Dr. F. Peacock, Director of Educational Services, Fredericton.
Quebec	Albert Levesque, Director of Youth Training, Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Quebec City.
Ontario	J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto.
Manitoba	A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, Winnipeg.
Saskatchewan	Dr. J. H. McKechnie, Deputy Minister of Education, Regina.
Alberta	Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister of Education, Edmonton.
British Columbia	E. W. Griffith, Administrator, Unemployment Relief Branch, Dept. of Labour, Victoria. F. T. Fairey, Director of Technical Education, Victoria.

TABLE 2.—NUMBERS WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT (1939-40)

Course	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Dominion Totals
Forestry and Surveying.....	.....	96	8	100	39	54	9	.....	79	187
Mining and Prospecting.....	18	54	58	.....	1,012	447	208	287	166	2,250
Men's Urban.....	16	.....	.....	.....	637	1,278	344	178	126	2,579
Women's Urban.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home Service.....	.....	.....	64	.....	411	135	72	133	98	913
Air Mechanics.....	.....	.....	27	.....	168	37	113	81	48	474
Farm Apprenticeship.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	.....	5	87	.....	487
Other Projects—Men.....	17	.....	16	.....	.....	4	11	48	19	115
Women.....	7	.....	36	6	.....	4	28	20	2	103
Total—Men.....	35	150	154	100	1,614	551	346	503	331	*3,784
Women.....	23	.....	100	6	1,048	1,417	444	331	226	3,595
	58	150	254	106	2,662	1,968	790	834	557	††,379

* This total includes 580 reported as having enlisted.

1939-40.

† This total includes numbers trained in 1938-39 and placed in employment during 1939-40.
From the beginning of the programme in May 1937 to April 1, 1940, 47,807 trainees were enrolled in projects designed to train them for wage-earning employment, 11,456 were discharged or discontinued their training and 2,743 were still under training on March 31, 1940. Of the remainder, 16,339 or 45.8 per cent found employment. The above table does not include many who, after the completion of their training, either found wage-earning employment themselves or became gainfully employed on their own behalf.

TABLE 3.—DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH TRAINING
STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1940 (SUBJECT TO REVISION)

Course	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Dominion Total
A. Given training Apr. 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940 (excluding those continuing from 1938-39)										
Male.....	378	1,059	1,109	136	1,801	3,258	5,794	4,539	5,916	23,990
Female.....	146	378	1,524	21	1,175	4,417	2,519	4,810	8,000	22,990
Total.....	524	1,437	2,633	157	2,976	7,675	8,313	9,349	13,916	46,980
B. Discontinued before completion of course										
Male.....	30	74	245	43	76	583	168	345	329	1,893
Female.....	7	5	171	4	142	333	225	153	206	1,246
Total.....	37	79	416	47	218	916	393	498	535	3,139
C. Total days training.....	16,651	58,803	93,923	25,680	209,956	199,776	189,501	207,500	202,891	1,204,681
1939-1940 PROGRAM—TO MARCH 31, 1940										
Total number given training various types of projects (including those continuing from 1938-1939)										
D. Projects designed to train for wage earning employment—										
Forestry.....	117	51	205	.....	195	19	.....	307	37	572
Mining and Prospecting.....	260	505	.....	1,835	72	.....	785	1,610	1,635	10,768
Urban Occupational.....	214	148	.....	656	3,924	263	178	197	196	1,605
Home Service Training.....	.....	141	.....	210	344	344	504	226	154	1,579
Aircraft Mechanics.....	.....	16	.....	395	.....	18	18	190	190	619
Farm Apprenticeship.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total projects designed to train for wage-earning employment.....	214	393	921	205	3,096	4,798	1,504	2,223	2,496	15,850
E. Other Projects—										
Agricultural and Rural Training Courses.....	298	1,201	1,861	64	.....	1,426	4,952	2,619	1,287	13,708
Physical Training Courses.....	12	.....	289	.....	2,122	1,833	37	5,162	10,699	20,105
Student Aid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	51	44	44	182
Total Other Projects.....	310	1,201	2,150	64	.....	3,585	6,823	7,832	12,030	33,995
Grand Total all courses April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940	524	1,594	3,071	269	3,096	8,383	8,327	10,055	14,526	49,845

TABLE 4—STAFF EMPLOYMENT

SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF PAID EMPLOYMENT GIVEN BY THE PROGRAMME to personnel other than trainees, i.e., supervisors and placement officers, instructors and teachers, foremen, cooks, etc. "Full-time" indicates those who were engaged throughout the entire year; "Seasonal"—those who were engaged for part of the year, but during that period, were employed full-time; "Part-time"—those who were engaged for casual days or for a few hours per day for varying periods.

—	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Full-time.....		25	7	25	52	43	8	11	65	236
Seasonal.....	9	49	131	6	2	191	113	102	121	724
Part-time.....	45	4	19	.....	6	102	134	241	88	639
Man-days employment.....	1,122	10,714	13,577	8,100	12,550	33,311	20,094	19,403	30,138	149,009

TABLE 5—AGES OF TRAINEES

(Excluding Physical Recreation Projects)

Age	Men	Women
16.....	1,074	1,178
17.....	1,555	1,479
18.....	2,620	1,876
19.....	2,141	1,327
20.....	1,547	876
21.....	1,248	709
22.....	1,069	444
23.....	834	333
24.....	690	272
25.....	560	206
26.....	404	154
27.....	320	105
28.....	259	103
29.....	298	93
30.....	230	117

Rural Women—Average Age..... 19·6 years
 Urban Women..... 19 “
 Urban Men..... 20·3 “
 Rural Men..... 20·7 “

TABLE 6—SCHOOL GRADES OF TRAINEES

(Excluding Physical Recreation Projects)

—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Univ.
Prince Edward Island.....		1	6	12	18	31	156	116	143	23	4	12
Nova Scotia.....	2	2	3	31	74	85	159	163	203	217	77	8
New Brunswick.....	1	13	30	103	232	350	726	248	129	220	3	34
Ontario.....		1	3	2	17	57	412	384	417	324	401	69
Manitoba.....	1	17	56	155	273	775	608	536	979	131	46	
Saskatchewan.....	4	6	41	98	290	702	1,917	932	1,198	706	777	46
Alberta.....	2	4	15	48	109	289	874	721	551	453	282	36
British Columbia.....			14	35	89	482	292	348	348	604		47
Totals.....	10	27	115	364	930	1,876	5,501	3,464	3,525	3,270	2,279	298

AVERAGE SCHOOL GRADE

—	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Dominion
Rural Men.....	8·6	8·8	7·4	.....	8·9	8·6	8·8	8·8	8·7
Urban Men.....		8·8	8·8	10·1	9·6	10·0	9·6	10·2	9·8
Rural Women.....	9·1	9·8	7·8	.....	8·9	9·1	9·1	9·7	8·9
Urban Women.....			7·1	9·7	9·2	10·0	8·6	10·3	9·5

TABLE 7—CLASSES OR PROJECTS HELD DURING 1939-40

—	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Dominion Totals
Wood lots and Forestry.....		2	2			2	1		2	9
Mining and Prospecting.....		1	2	1		2			3	9
Air Mechanics.....		6		1		3	3	3	3	19
Urban Men.....	4		26		16	19	21	16	19	121
Home Service Training Schools.....			2		5	3	3	2	3	18
Urban Women.....					1	9	14	2	12	38
Apprenticeship and Learnership.....		4			2	1		1		8
Rural Women.....	3	17	68	1		33	46			170
Rural Men and Women.....								34	26	60
Rural Men.....	11	25	17		1	17	93	2		166
Farm Apprenticeship.....		1			1		1	1		4
Physical Recreation.....			12			52	56	170	210	500
Student Aid.....	1					1	1	1	1	5
Totals.....	19	50	135	2	27	142	239	234	279	1,127

TABLE 8—DOMINION ALLOTMENTS AND CLAIMS PAID UNDER PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS

—	1937-38		1938-39	
	Allotments	Claims paid to Mar. 31, 1940	Allotments	Claims paid to Mar. 31, 1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	15,000	9,093 65	20,000	14,141 38
Nova Scotia.....	60,000	58,212 90	90,000	62,189 79
New Brunswick.....	50,000	35,521 22	76,500	75,421 09
Quebec.....	220,000	102,936 73	325,000	159,865 93
Ontario.....	240,000	110,335 51	350,000	70,571 80
Manitoba.....	100,000	73,393 30	150,000	105,039 49
Saskatchewan.....	80,000	50,183 51	120,000	98,651 55
Alberta.....	80,000	54,141 45	120,000	94,555 21
British Columbia.....	100,000	89,555 47	155,000	153,395 81
Totals.....	945,000	583,373 74	1,406,500	833,832 05

NATIONAL FORESTRY PROGRAMME

The National Forestry Programme was inaugurated in the spring of 1939 by the late Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, then Minister of Labour. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made by the Dominion Government for this purpose, \$415,000.00 of which was turned over to the Department of Mines and Resources for projects to be carried on under the supervision of the Dominion Forest Service, solely at the Dominion's expense, in the National Parks and Dominion Forest Experiment stations throughout the country. The balance was allotted to the different provinces and agreements signed as in the following table:

	Agree- ment Signed	Dominion Allot- ment	Claims paid up to Mar. 31, 1940
	1939		
Prince Edward Island.....	Aug. 3	\$ 5,000 00	3,014 51
Nova Scotia.....	June 22	30,000 00	13,057 53
New Brunswick.....	July 28	45,000 00	37,350 72
Quebec.....	June 22	150,000 00	26,034 59
Ontario.....	July 10	150,000 00	81,103 43
Manitoba.....	July 17	45,000 00	30,460 99
Saskatchewan.....	June 19	45,000 00	24,381 44
Alberta.....	June 17	30,000 00	17,724 95
British Columbia.....	July 3	75,000 00	58,204 28

The agreements which were practically identical with the Youth Training agreements in their clauses, provided for the Dominion paying 50 per cent of the costs incurred for approved projects. The technical programme of forestry was to be approved by the Dominion Forest Service and subject to its inspection. The other features of the programme were drawn up after consultation with the Youth Training office in the Dominion Department of Labour. Those eligible to participate were young men aged 18 to 25, who were not gainfully employed and who came from families in necessitous circumstances. They were to be selected without discrimination or favour on account of race, religion or politics, by selection boards representing the Dominion Forest Service or the Dominion Department of Labour, the Provincial Forest Service and offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

In addition to the regular forestry work, provision was made for class instruction for approximately four hours per week and for organized sports and recreation. Instruction was given in the following subjects: general forestry operations and woodcraft, with practical work and demonstrations; care and use of tools and mechanical equipment; radio operating, as well as instruction in academic subjects, citizenship, health, first aid, swimming, life saving, etc. A number of trainees who were interested in camp cookery were allowed to act as cookees, under instruction of the camp cook so that they might become proficient in this occupation. In most of the camps there was a period of physical exercises at the beginning of each day. The normal working week was forty-four hours and wet weather was generally utilized for class instruction. A recreation hut or tent was provided in each camp, except in small mobile trail crews. In some of the larger camps, or where a number of units were comparatively close together, special supervisors were appointed to take charge of the recreational and instructional end of the programme.

The size of the camps varied considerably according to the nature of the work being undertaken. The largest were in Manitoba, each accommodating approximately 100 men. The average size camp contained about thirty trainees. In some localities, however, the work was done by small mobile crews of six to ten trainees, who moved camp as the requirements of the work demanded. In other cases, individual trainees were posted to assist the forest ranger and received instruction and training of a very valuable nature.

Training Allowances.—Training allowances were paid the different provinces at the following rates:

Prince Edward Island.—\$1.00 per day worked and 75 cents per day for board and lodging.

Saskatchewan and Dominion section.—\$1.00 per day worked. Board, lodging and medical services provided free.

Manitoba.—Twenty-one cents per hour worked, from which a deduction of \$5.50 per week was made for board, lodging and medical services.

British Columbia.—\$1.25 per day worked less a deduction of 75 cents per day for board and lodging but no such deduction was made for Sundays, statutory holidays or days, not in excess of three per month, when weather conditions prohibited working. To those who satisfactorily completed the project a bonus of 50c. per day was paid.

In all the other provinces and in the Dominion section, the allowance was \$1.75 per day worked, less a deduction of 75c. per day for board and lodging on the same basis as in British Columbia. As a general rule, a system of deferred pay was established by which the trainees only drew about \$10.00 per month and the rest was paid them after they left camp.

Uniforms.—To ensure that all trainees were adequately clothed and to create esprit de corps, a standard uniform was provided trainees in all provinces except Manitoba. Half the cost of the uniform was paid by the trainee, the other half by the Project, and the uniform became the boy's property on leaving camp.

The work was laid out and supervised by trained foresters who also gave a considerable part of the class instruction. Every endeavour was made to obtain the services of foremen and subforemen who were not only competent from the point of view of the work to be done, but who also understood boys and could give proper leadership. It was found that the success of the project and the results obtained were very largely dependent on the type of supervisory personnel employed.

Health.—All applicants were medically examined before being accepted for the project to make sure that they were physically able to do the work and that they were free from communicable disease. Medical services were provided in the various camps by arrangement with doctors living in the vicinity. The health of the trainees was excellent. It is regrettable that three of the young men were drowned, but none of these accidents occurred in the course of the work of the project. Two of them, in fact, resulted from disobedience of orders with regard to the use of canoes.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-four days were lost through accidents, nearly all of a minor nature. This not only speaks well for the trainees themselves, but also for the supervision provided. Careful instruction was given in the proper handling of tools, such as axes, etc., before the trainees were allowed to use them in their work.

An effort was made to tabulate the changes in weight of the trainees. The general experience was that the majority of them lost weight during the initial few weeks of the programme and then made steady gains. The average gain in weight for all trainees for those sections where reports are complete, are as

follows: Dominion Forest Service, 5.4 lbs., Saskatchewan, 7.1 lbs., British Columbia, 7 lbs., Quebec 7 lbs. Nova Scotia reports that gains in weight of twenty pounds over the period were not unusual, while Alberta reported gains of from 1 to 15 pounds. In Manitoba 415 trainees gained from 1 to 20 pounds.

ENROLMENT OF TRAINEES

	Number trainees enrolled	Number quit or discharged	Number found em- ployment	No. from families on relief
Dominion Section.....	935	238	288	245
Prince Edward Island.....	65	6	2	3
Nova Scotia.....	124	43	27	50
New Brunswick.....	309	117	80	.....
Quebec.....	1,026	138	102	65
Ontario.....	875	297	139	273
Manitoba.....	481	314	88	117
Saskatchewan.....	219	34	73	81
Alberta.....	135	31	21	24
British Columbia.....	554	78	162	114
	4,723	*1,296	†982	†972

*Includes those who left (a) for harvest work; (b) to return to school; (c) to enlist; (d) discharged for cause; (h) left for other reasons.

†Includes 99 who enlisted.

‡In addition to the above, over 200 came from families in receipt of other forms of public assistance, such as old age pension, veterans' allowances, mothers' allowances, etc.

DIVISION OF TIME BY MAN-DAYS

	Total trainee days	Trainee-days spent in			Days lost				
		Work	Instruc- tion	Camp duties	Acci- dents	Sick- ness	Wea- ther	Sundays and holidays	Staff days
Dominion Section.....	65,520	41,892	9,902	13,726	182	854	392	10,695	12,442
Prince Edward Island.....	2,597	2,038			Not Reported	121	209	1,060	1,284
Nova Scotia.....	6,357	5,059	181	1,117	207	590	3,861	6,385	
New Brunswick.....	17,829	14,670	1,700	1,459	115	667	780	688	10,365
Quebec.....	64,472	51,739	2,995	9,738	176	1,038	10,738	19,052	
Ontario.....	46,883	38,569	3,247	5,067	103	.....	.....	9,017	
Manitoba.....	23,684	19,194	3,092	1,398	229	134	178	7,806	11,395
Saskatchewan.....	15,044	9,185	2,588	3,271	194	19	1,546	3,228	2,016
Alberta.....	10,626	8,288	717	1,621	13	19	1,546	2,662	
British Columbia.....	38,662	24,071	2,964	10,679	111	25	72	4,948	
	291,674	214,705	27,386	48,076	1,894	3,664	55,	786	64,253

COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAMME IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Two different projects were carried on, (1) a course of training in the care of woodlots for about 30 trainees at the Acadia Station of the Dominion Forest Service near Fredericton for about 6 weeks during the winter months, (2) the employment of 9 crews of 6 men each in the improvement of 28 demonstration woodlots during the summer. The owners signed agreements with the Province undertaking to maintain the woodlots according to forest management principles as approved by the Dominion Forest Service.

Nova Scotia

Two camps in the Chignecto Game Sanctuary were established from August to November, each camp accommodating about 60 trainees in specially erected huts. Roads and trails were built and considerable cleaning and thinning was done. Morning physical training was a regular feature with sports carried on in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons.

New Brunswick

Eighteen small camps were operated with the trainees living in tents. Camps were moved according to the requirements of the work. At the beginning trainees were chiefly selected from cities and towns, but as the turnover among them was heavy, subsequent enrolments were made from villages and country districts. This proved more satisfactory. No physical training was provided. Forest protection, parasite control and silviculture were featured. Special training was given in the cutting of pit props for export to Great Britain.

Quebec

Thirty camps were established, 28 of which accommodated about 25 trainees, and the other 2 at Berthierville and Duchesnay accommodated 50 and 125. The great majority of the camps did not start till August and closed in November, but several projects were continued until February. Special attention was given to silviculture, and the improvement of tourist camps and other tourist facilities. Considerable work was also done in nurseries and plantations.

Ontario

Forty-two camps were set up consisting of small crews. These were mostly in Northern Ontario, though work was done in some of the County Forests. About 40 trainees were used as rangers' assistants in park areas. Selection was made from young men living in the areas adjacent to the work and preference was given to the more necessitous cases. The project operated from June to October 31st. The provision of adequate class instruction was not found possible in the case of some of the smaller and more isolated crews.

Manitoba

In May, 3 camps were established in the Sandilands Forest Reserve with accommodation for about 100 trainees each, the majority of whom were selected from the greater Winnipeg area. The work programme was chiefly concerned with forest protection, the cutting of fire guards and actual fire fighting. Unlike the other Provinces, the programme was not under the Provincial Forest Service, but was administered by the Commission for the Employment of Single Men and Youth Training. There was excellent provision for recreation and class instruction. There was no physical training and the standard uniforms were not provided.

Saskatchewan

Five camps were conducted from June to October 31st. Each had accommodation for about 40 trainees; chiefly in tents, one-third of whom came from the cities and the balance from towns and villages. Preference in selection was given to boys with some high school education. There was systematic provision for physical training, organized recreation and class instruction in all camps. This was the first year a programme of this kind had been undertaken in Saskatchewan. It was carefully planned and executed by the Saskatchewan Forest Service.

ALBERTA

A 30-man unit was maintained in the Cypress Hills Reserve and seven 10-man units in the other forest districts. In addition, 30 trainees acted as assistants to the forest rangers. Camps were established early in July and closed during October or November. About one-third of the trainees were from cities, one-half from towns and the rest from rural areas. The latter on the whole were found most satisfactory.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The British Columbia Forest Service has pioneered in Youth Training projects since 1935. Forty different projects were carried on during the summer of 1939 by means of small mobile crews. After the initial selection all trainees spent some time in a base camp where emphasis was given to class instruction and to building up of physical fitness. From the base camps they were sent to the working crews. Particular credit must be given the British Columbia Forest Service for the fine type of supervisory staff in the camps.

DOMINION SECTION

This was under the direction of the Dominion Forest Service and the work was carried on in the National Parks and Forest Experiment Stations. Each unit consisted of 27 trainees and the supervisory staff, with accommodation in tents, although huts were used in some instances. The project operated from about the middle of June to October 31st. Special attention was given to class instruction, physical training and organized recreation with physical directors in charge of that part of the program.

Units were established as follows:—

Cape Breton National Park, N.S.....	4
Acadia Forest Station, N.B.....	2
Valcartier, Quebec.....	1
Petawawa, Ontario.....	4
Riding Mountain National Park, Man.....	2
Prince Albert Park, Sask.....	2
Jasper	4
Banff	4
Elk Island Park	Alberta
Waterton Park	1
Kananaskis Forest Station, Alta.....	1
Yoho, B.C.....	2
Revelstoke, B.C.....	1

WORK ACCOMPLISHED NATIONAL FORESTRY PROGRAMME, 1939

Roads—Right of Way cleared.....	Miles	106
Constructed	"	109
Maintained	"	392
Trails—Constructed	"	375
Maintained	"	581
Telephone Lines—Right of Way cleared.....	"	459
Erected	"	306
Maintained	"	143
Poles placed	"	7043
Boundaries—Cleared	Miles	278

Survey lines—Recut	Miles	49
Run	"	123
Pulpwood—Cut	Cords	225
Pitprops "	"	193
Fuelwood— "	"	6214
Telephone Poles—Cut		3240
Other timber pieces—Cut.....		3240
Firepatrol	Miles	13015
Fireguard—Constructed	"	155
Fires Extinguished.....		79
Fire fighting	Man-days	5075
Docks built		79
Dams, Bridges and Culverts built.....		223
Buildings and Towers		211
Camp sites—Cleared	Acres	236
Built		150
Improved		59
Fireplaces—Built		50
Fences—Constructed	Miles	5
Slash disposal	Acres	2507
Silviculture—Thinned	"	1395
Cleaned	"	1371
Pruned	"	72
Nurseries Weeded, Pruned, etc.....	"	131
Tree planting	"	53
Ranger assistants	Man-days	2897

Also woodlot improvement, drainage, clearing of water front, rock and crib work, timber cruising, parasite and insect control, collection of pupae, cones, seeds, etc., topographical mapping, research and laboratory work, game conservation, work in fish hatcheries.

SCHOOL GRADES OF TRAINEES (EXCEPT QUEBEC)

Grade	1.....	2	University	21
	2.....	14	Average grade.....	8·9
	3.....	41	Prince Edward	
	4.....	44	Island	9·2
	5.....	57	Nova Scotia.....	8·0
	6.....	149	New Brunswick....	7·9
Grade	7.....	260	Ontario	8·3
	8.....	889		
	9.....	646	Manitoba	9·1
	10.....	610	Saskatchewan	10·0
	11.....	535	Alberta	9·4
	12.....	292	British Columbia..	9·8

AGES OF TRAINEES

18	1,614	22	359
19	1,002	23	257
20	560	24	234
21	453	25	125

SURVEY OF TRAINEES

This survey covers 735 trainees in the Ontario Provincial project and 820 in the Dominion section enrolled in all Provinces. The information is taken from application forms.

Orphans	50
Sons of widows.....	256
Farmers' sons.....	131
Families on relief.....	434
Families in receipt of other forms of public assistance.....	92
Father unemployed.....	500
Father employed full-time.....	291
Father employed part-time.....	334

Number of Dependent Children in Family

1 to 3 children.....	606
4 " 6 "	523
7 " 9 "	222
Over 9 "	77

How long out of school

Still at school.....	57
Less than 1 year.....	206
1-2 years.....	263
2-3 "	279
3-4 "	203
4-5 "	150
Over 5 years.....	387

Employment since leaving school

No work.....	326
Odd jobs or casual work.....	348
Less than 1 year.....	359
1-2 years.....	197
2-5 "	213
Over 5 years.....	52

Any Special Vocational Training

Commercial or business.....	55
Mechanical or industrial.....	122

